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4 DAVID NATHANIEL ROBERTS,
5 Plaintiff,
6 v.
7 MONTEREY COUNTY JAIL, et al.,
8 Defendants.
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9 Case No. [20-cv-07969-SI](#)

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**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE.
CONTEMPLATED DISMISSAL**

David Nathaniel Roberts, an inmate at Monterey County Jail when he filed this action and currently an inmate at the Wasco State Prison, has filed this *pro se* civil action and has applied to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

A prisoner may not bring a civil action *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Section 1915(g) requires that the court consider prisoner actions dismissed before, as well as after, the statute’s 1996 enactment. *Tierney v. Kupers*, 128 F.3d 1310, 1311-12 (9th Cir. 1997).

For purposes of a dismissal that may be counted under § 1915(g), the phrase “fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted” parallels the language of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) and carries the same interpretation, the word “frivolous” refers to a case that is “of little weight or importance: having no basis in law or fact,” and the word “malicious” refers to a case “filed with the ‘intention or desire to harm another.’” *Andrews v. King*, 398 F.3d 1113, 1121 (9th Cir. 2005) (citation omitted). Only cases within one of these three categories can be counted as

1 strikes for § 1915(g) purposes, so the mere fact that the prisoner has filed many cases does not alone
2 warrant dismissal of the present action under § 1915(g). *See Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1121. Rather,
3 dismissal of an action under § 1915(g) should only occur when, “after careful evaluation of the order
4 dismissing an [earlier] action, and other relevant information, the district court determines that the
5 action was dismissed because it was frivolous, malicious or failed to state a claim.” *Andrews*, 398
6 F.3d at 1121.

7 *Andrews* requires that a prisoner be given notice of the potential applicability of § 1915(g),
8 by either the district court or the defendants, but also requires the prisoner to bear the ultimate burden
9 of persuasion that § 1915(g) does not bar pauper status for him. *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1121.
10 *Andrews* implicitly allows the court to *sua sponte* raise the § 1915(g) problem, but requires the court
11 to notify the prisoner of the earlier dismissals it considers to support a § 1915(g) dismissal and allow
12 the prisoner an opportunity to be heard on the matter before dismissing the action. *Andrews*, 398
13 F.3d at 1120. A dismissal under § 1915(g) means that a prisoner cannot proceed with his action as
14 a pauper under § 1915, but he still may pursue his claims if he pays the full filing fee at the outset
15 of the action.

16 Roberts is now given notice that the Court believes the following dismissals may be counted
17 as dismissals for purposes of § 1915(g): (1) *Roberts v. KVSP Investigations Unit*, E. D. Cal. Case
18 No. 1:19-cv-1055-AWI-SAB (dismissed for failure to state a claim); (2) *Roberts v. Huckleberry*, E.
19 D. Cal. Case No. 1:18-cv-1237-DAD-SAB (dismissed for failure to state a claim); (3) *Roberts v.*
20 *Riverside County Superior Courts*, C. D. Cal. Case No. 5:19-cv-446-VBF-RAO (dismissed for
21 failure to state a claim); (4) *Roberts v. CDCR Trust Office*, C. D. Cal. Case No. 5:20-cv-977-VBF-
22 RAO (dismissed because complaint duplicated an earlier case and was “frivolous, malicious, or
23 fail[ed] to state a claim upon which relief may be granted”); and (5) *Roberts v. Riverside County*
24 *Superior Courts*, C. D. Cal. Case No. 5:20-cv-197-VBF-RAO (dismissed for failure to state a claim).
25 The Court made its evaluation of these cases based on the dismissal orders in them. *See Andrews*,
26 398 F.3d at 1120 (sometimes the docket records may be sufficient, and sometime the actual court
27 files may need to be consulted).

1 In light of these dismissals, and because Roberts does not appear to be under imminent
2 danger of serious physical injury, he is ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE in writing filed no later than
3 **February 26, 2021**, why *in forma pauperis* status should not be denied and this action should not
4 be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). In the alternative to showing cause why the action
5 should not be dismissed, Roberts may avoid dismissal by paying the full \$402.00 filing fee by the
6 deadline.

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

8 Dated: January 20, 2021



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10 SUSAN ILLSTON
United States District Judge